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Impending Changes in the Judiciary.

There used to be an old time saying in England and America in reference to the Judges to the effect that few die and none resign. This proverb hardly holds good in New York at the present day. The number of Supreme Court ustices in this State is now so large that the newspapers are not infrequently required to chronicle the death of occupants of the bench; and there have lately been many resignations of the judicial office by those who have sought to gratify their ambition in other fields of usefulness. Among the more notable Judges who have thus retired may be recalled the names of ALTON B. PARKER, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, Presiding Justice of the New York Appellate Division; EDWARD W. HATCH, who served for ten years as a member of the Appellate Division in the First and Second Departments, and DAVID J. KENEFICK of Buffalo, a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, who resigned to resume practice as one of the leaders of the bar in the western part of the State.

During the last week we have been compelled to record the sudden death of JAMES W. DUNWELL of Lyons, a Supreme Court Justice in the Seventh Judicial District, whose term of office would not have expired until the year 1913; and on the other hand there has been announced the appointment of HENRY GALBRAITH WARD of this city to succeed WILLIAM J. WALLACE as a Circuit Judge of the United States for the Second Federal Circuit, which comprises the States of New York, Connecticut and Vermont and is represented in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington by Mr. Justice PECKHAM.

The death of Judge DUNWELL will give Governor HUGHES the appointment of a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District, to serve until the end of the present year. The successor of his appointee will be elected at the general election to be held in November next. As the Governor is likely to appoint a Republican lawyer of prominence in that part of the State, and as the district is overwhelmingly Republican, the Judge appointed by the Governor will be exceedingly likely to be the candidate of lowly and forlorn. his party and thus succeed himself.

The retirement of Judge WALLACE from the Federal bench, upon which he has won the highest distinction, is to be signalized next week by a dinner on Wednesday evening in his honor, given by the leading members of the bar. This will be a deserved tribute to a most able Judge, who retires after thirty years of service on the bench, ten of which were spent as United States District Judge for the northern district of New York and twenty years as a member of the Circuit Court. He retires under that section of the Revised Statutes of the United States which provides that when any Judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, after having held his commission as such at least ten years and having attained the age of seventy years, he shall during the residue of his natural life receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

Assuming that the public and suitors in the Federal Courts must dispense with the continued service of Judge WALLACE, there is every reason for congratulation in the President's selection of Mr. HENRY GALBRAITH WARD to be his successor. In character, learning, experience and familiarity with the practice of the Federal tribunals Mr. WARD possesses in an exceptionally high degree all the qualifications which fit a lawyer for the position to which he has been appointed. To this we may add such assurance of fitness as is implied in heredity of talent; for he is the direct descendant of General Ar-TEMAS WARD, the first commander of the American forces which besieged Boston at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, before the arrival of General WASH-INGTON at the scene of action. General WARD was a lawyer as well as a soldier, having served as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Worcester county, Massachusetts, before the outbreak of the French and Indian War. We have every confidence that his judicial ability no less than his soldierly demeanor has been inherited by his descendant.

The Word to Say.

This simple and straightforward solution of Democratic perplexities is the work of the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILL-

IAMS: " It is simply for Mr. BRYAN to say the word."

As a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, Mr. BRYAN has been saying "the word" for himself every day since his return from his tour of the world. There has never been a more active receptive candidate than Mr. BRYAN.

The word which a great many Democrats want him to say is that under no circumstances will be accept a third nom-

There is no enthusiasm, North or South, for another campaign under his leadership, and there is a growing disin-

clination among the rank and file to recognize him even as the logical candidate.

Another Chance for the President.

In a lonely little village, only a few miles from Washington, D. C., but to all intents and purposes consigned to a remote isolation, ten or fifteen devoted men are making a desperate fight against desperate odds in the interest of their own manhood and for the protection of their wives and children. Glen Echo, hardly more than a scattered and a meagre hamlet, lies practically half way between the gaudy capital and certain attractive riverside resorts. It lies, moreover, upon a smooth and pleasant road which the great and the wealthy residents of the capital have found well adapted as a speedway for their big, evil smelling, fifty horse-power automobiles. So the conflict has arisen.

Glen Echo is in Maryland, just beyond the District of Columbia line. The State laws govern in Glen Echo and the State and local officials are there to see that such laws are properly enforced. The fashion and the aristocracy of Washington resent the attempt of the village authorities to make it habitable. The 'Conduit Road" lends itself to bursts of speed, and the chauffeurs of the rich, naturally anxious to pander to the tastes of their haughty and productive employers, and naturally emulating the latter's lordly scorn of rural jays and Reubens, together with their wives, children and domestic animals, have come to regard the "Conduit Road" as their appointed racecourse and the village of Glen Echo as a proper object of contempt and devastation. Very great personages are carried through in huge, malodorous and thundering vehicles, drowning Glen Echo in dust, asphyxiating the residents with abhorrent fumes and exterminating humble animals beneath their ensanguined wheels. Usually the performance is regarded by the performers as a particularly mellow witticism.

Once in a while, however, the town marshal overhauls some exalted offender and exacts the lawful fine. On these occasions high society in Washington shudders with indignation. The morning local newspapers scintillate in sneers and ridicule at the expense of the village boors who come between the mighty and their luxurious caprice. Recently a procession of millionaire "society leaders, interspersed with diplomats and such, hurtled through Glen Echo at racing speed. And because the town marshal, humbly endeavoring to do his duty, arrested and fined a few of these tempestuous lawbreakers, all Washington. if we may believe the local newspapers abandoned itself to such a storm of protest and execration as has seldom vexed

the ears of any people. Now the question is clamoring at the White House doors. Not only the intimates of the charmed circle but illustrious members of the Diplomatic Corps have been subjected to vulgar interference and humiliating catechism by the bumptious officials of Glen Echo. The intimates of course should be exempt by virtue of their intimacy. Diplomats are exempt by virtue of their august calling. And great is the hullabaloo thereof. Nothing is said of the obligations of favored persons to respect the laws of the country in which they are privileged and honored guests. Still less do we hear of any duty owed by the eminent to the

Thus it comes up to President Roose-VELT to issue another of those pronuncia mentos for which he has long been justly celebrated. Dwellers in Washington, whether native or imported, have come to look to him for guidance in every walk. path and byway of life. They have confided to him the regulation of their morals, religion, patriotic actions, and private social intercourse. There is only

one oracle. The President should speak up. Are the laws of Maryland to be respected by his associates and bosom friends, or shall those laws be set aside to please the favored ones? It will be worth while to know whether and to what extent republican institutions have survived the hurly-

History in Figures.

Notwithstanding our reputation for absorption in commercial affairs, it is probable that the people of this country take a larger interest in religion, science, partisan politics and a number of other matters than they do in statistics of trade and commerce. A volume recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor contains a vast amount of useful and interesting information, but it does not stand a ghost of a chance of finding a wide circulation.

This publication consists of thirteen hundred pages of figures. It shows, in figures, the growth of our foreign trade from the year 1790 to 1906. It shows the value and the kind of goods to have bought from different countries and the value and the kind of goods we have sold to different countries during 116 years of business experience. It shows the business done through the different ports of the country. It tells how much sugar, tea, coffee, camphor and quinine we have bought and where we bought it all. It tells how much cotton, tobacco, lumber, electrical machinery, wheat, lard and kerosene we have sold and where we sold it. In its dreary tediousness as literature and in its value as a reference book it rivals the dictionary and the census reports.

From these interminable pages of figures it appears that in 116 years we have bought from other lands merchandise of a total value of thirty-seven and a half billions of dollars, and have sold to other lands merchandise valued at forty-two and a half billions of dollars. Perhaps the most striking fact in the whole record is that one-third of this huge total of export business has been done during the last ten years. In 1897 our foreign sales were \$1,000,000,000. The close of the current fiscal year will see them not far from the \$2,000,000,000 mark. Exports have increased more rapidly than imports. Prior to 1875 our foreign purchases usually exceeded our foreign sales. Since that date there have been only three years during which sales have

not exceeded purchases. The industrial development of the

country is an important part of our history. The first effort of communities is to supply their own needs. Behind that is the disposition of surplus products and supply of whatever may be lacking. Because of our abundant domestic resources we have never been extensive importers of food products with the exception of such special articles as sugar, coffee and tea. We have been large exporters of food products. Recent years show a marked change in both exports and imports. We are now buying annually from abroad some \$30,000, 000 worth of breadstuffs, fish, rice, meat, dairy products and vegetables. This is about twice the value of such imports ten years ago. Our imports of manufactures ready for consumption show actual increase, but when considered in the light of our increasing power of consumption and number of consumers the tendency is toward a larger domestic

supply and lessened importation. On the export side this condition is eversed. Our exports of foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals averaged about \$173,000,000 a year from 1890 to 1899 inclusive. During the next seven years they averaged about \$127,000,000. Exports of foodstuffs which have been subjected to processes which bring them more or less into the "manufactures" class have increased by \$100,000,000 within the last decade, while merchandise definitely classed as manufactures shows steady and large increase in the volume of exports.

The impressive feature of this elaborate and voluminous report stands out n strong relief. It is that our economic history shows our development from an agricultural people to a manufacturing nation. The lesson of our increasing need of larger markets and a broader and more explicit foreign trade policy is obvious.

Is a Clash Between the Duma and the Czar Impending?

Ever since the meeting of the popular branch of the Russian Parliament a sincere and strenuous effort has been made by Premier STOLYPIN on the one hand and by the farsighted leaders of the Constitutional Democrats on the other to avert such a collision as should render inevitable a dissolution of that assembly.

Concessions, have been made on one side and on the other. The Constitutional Democrats particularly are to be commended for their conciliatory course, because, hard as it is for Mr. STOLYPIN to keep the confidence of the Czar in the teeth of incessant intrigues by reactionists, it has proved still more difficult to maintain control of the assembly by reason of the fact that the Constitutional Democrats constitute a less powerful element of the present body than they did in the last Duma. They cannot preserve their ascendency without the ssistance of the Moderates, the Octobrists and the Conservatives on the right side, and of the Poles and of the so-called Group of Toil, whereof the greater part are peasants, on the left side. Hitherto they have steered their way with surprising expertness and success between the devil and the deep sea. They have justly felt that to keep the Duma alive as many months as possible would be an inestimable service to the Russian people. To well informed observers however, it has been patent from the first that the Constitutional Democrats and the Government would come to the parting of the ways when the method of satisfying the land hunger of the peasants, who constitute at least eighttenths of Russia's population, should become the question of the hour.

That hour is now at hand. On Thursday, May 23, at the close of the session Premier STOLYPIN announced that the Government could not accept the principle of the forced expropriation of land, which not only the Social Revolutionists and the Social Democrats but also the Group of Toil have demanded unanimously, and of which in a qualified form the Constitutional Democrats have also approved. The Government, the Premier said, was willing to offer such liberal prices as should facilitate the voluntary sale of agricultural land by the present individual proprietors, and to help peasants to buy, through the advancement of purchase money on easy terms, but further than that it would not go. It would not assert the right of eminent domain except where land was imperatively needed for State purposes. This, Mr. STOLYPIN virtually said, was an

ultimatum.

Now the Constitutional Democrats, if they still possessed the ascendency which was theirs in the last Duma, would doubtless have acquiesced temporarily in the Government's agrarian policy, in order to prolong the existence of the popular chamber for at least a few months. Unfortunately, the assistance of the greater part of the Group of Toil is indispensable to the attainment of a majority, and the Group of Toil, being mainly peasants, is inflexibly determined to bring about forcible expropriation. Their spokesmen do not hesitate to say that if they cannot get compulsory expropriation through the Duma they will put an end to the chamber. In view of the circumstances it seems to follow that Russia's second experiment in representative self-government is doomed. An impasse, or blind alley, has been reached.

The Mystery of a Holdup. The mysterious holdup of the night police court bill continues in the Assembly at Albany. The juggling with this measure has resulted in a situation in which it has become necessary to amend it, the usual method of strangling a bill in the dark.

The bill to increase the number of City Magistrates in the second division-Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs-and the bill to provide for more Justices in the Court of General Sessions, introduced long after the Senate passed unanimously the night police court bill. have been passed. It is asserted that a patronage deal smoothed the way for the increase of Magistrates in the second division. There is no prospect of a political deal over the night police court bill. Only public decency and the purification of the magisterial courts of Manhattan and The Bronx demand it. Has

it been resolved to kill the bill because no political pap can be secured from it?

The fate of the measure rests with these gentlemen, the members of the Assembly Committee on Rules: Speaker JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr., of Livingston county, SHERMAN MORELAND of Chemung, EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., of St. Lawrence, EZRA P. PRENTICE of New York, JAMES OLIVER of New York, and WILLIAM H. BURNS of New York. Mr. OLIVER and Mr. BURNS are Democrats. The committee has reported out the bill, but peculiar setbacks delay its consideration, to the delight of the vice syndicate and the plunderers of fallen

It is inconceivable that the majority members of the Rules Committee, whom the public will hold responsible for the fate of this measure, should be willing for a single moment to be regarded as protectors of the graft of the professional bondsmen, whose shameless traffic it is its purpose to kill. What mysterious influence, then, causes these legislators to show so little desire to yield to the demand for this measure? Do Messrs. WADSWORTH, MORELAND, PRENTICE and MERRITT want the frightful evils of the professional bondsmen's business to continue in this city? Have the professional bondsmen any underground alliance with the Republican party management here or in Albany? Will it become pertinent to ask if Mr. HERBERT PARSONS, chairman of the Republican county committee, has any knowledge of the extent and power of the influences that have been trying to prevent the passage of the bill? Will it become necessary to ask several other men, one of whom at least occupies a high official place in this county, an office supposed to be far removed from the sphere of politics, if they have any knowledge of a failure to make a patronage deal over this measure, and if that accounts for the legislative inactivity displayed toward a measure which the people have asked unmistakably shall be enacted into law?

Suit for damages has been brought by the widow of a man lynched in Mississippi against a railroad company which supplied a special train to carry the lynchers to the scene of the crime. Damages are put at \$100,000. Recently several sheriffs who failed to protect prisoners in their care have been called to account in the civil courts. The game of lynching may become an expensive sport, instead of the cheapest of pastimes. When it does there will be a considerable decrease in the number of its victims

The Republican party cannot go wrong. With uch men as Fathbanks, Taff, Cannon and Knox o choose from, it cannot make any mistake at the exiconvention.—Senator Hemenway of Indiana. Good men, it is true; but the assurance that the Republican party cannot go wrong comes not from the good character of these individuals of minor importance, but from the determination of Mr. ROOSEVELT not to let it stray from the right path. He intends to see to it that the Grand Old Party behaves itself as it should in 1908.

Odellettes. From the Newburgh News.
The Hon. Frederick C. Stevens would be lendid man for the Public Utilities Commission, but he is interested in a number of large public service corporations from which he tion and it is unlikely he would care to do this. tendent of Public Works, and if Gov. Hughes aspires to national honors next year his right hand man will be in line for the Governorship.

water on the Hughes Presidential boom. The 'favorite son' scheme has been played usually to failure-in a number of Republican national conventions," it remarks. The al is for Mr. Taft for President or for any other man Mr. Barnes sees the White House flag run up for.

These are the views of Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania: "Personally I am a strong admirer of our President, but like others I think he is going somewhat out of his proper sphere in attempting to name the Republican nominee for President. I believe his effort in this direction with regard to Taft is doing the latter more harm than If the President had supported the Secretary of War in the proper manner and not attempted to silence all persons who mentioned any one else for the place his indorsement of Taft or any other aspirant for the place would no doubt be of great advantage o him. Mr. Roosevelt has simply overdone the thing."

German Socialists Want Peace. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: If Mr. Carnegie and the other speakers at the peace congress who criticised Professor Munsterberg for saying that

Germany was a peace loving country had been better acquainted with political conditions in that country they would probably have left several things unsaid. No nation on earth is more peace-ably inclined than Germany, and the reason is to be found in the strength of the Socialists, whose chief tenets are antagonistic to war.

It seems that Mr. Carnegie classes the Socialists in Germany with their unpractical and visionary namesakes in this country, who do not know what they want, although aware that something is wrong. The Socialists in Germany go by that name because they cannot call themselves Republicans or Demo crats. They are the greatest peace party in the world. Mr. Carnegie, like Mr. Roosevelt, does not know it all, or he would not have sent 150,000 copies of one of his lectures to the school teachers of Ger many, but to those of France instead. That country was the turmoil creating centre of Europe for more than two hundred years prior to 1870, and Germany was the battleground of Europe during all

Things have changed since 1870, and Germany is the only country which has an excuse for keeping up its armaments. Andrew Carnegle should read history before he casts reflections upon a nation of more than sixty millions in a territory smaller than our State of Texas. F. A. WICHELMAN.

Limitations of a Republic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Should be be You're not at the root of the matter with that

editorial. Is the republic a success?

is the show good enough?
P. T. Barnum has been dead a long time and
Buffalo Bill is well on past 60. A President, no matter how imperialistic, cannot possibly take the place of a King. He can't be honorary Colonels, and Generals and Admirals, as to uniform. The whole trouble is that we don't get as much show

for our money as the dinklest little kingdom on the Let's switch and make it a frank monarchy Let's have Theodore I., Rex et Imperator. have titles and decorations and bodyguards with gorgeous uniforms and obsolete accoutrements as to other kingdoms.

What's the use of fussing about reelecting him! Let's make a clean sweep and do it right before NEW YORK, May 25.

Cured Meats.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed your article in THE SUN of yesterday giving figures showing a very large decrease in the demand for cured meats. I fall to see how you reach your final conclusions. It is fair to presume that there is as much of a supply to be had for money this year as there was in the previous year, but why should the retail price to-day in this town be 18 and 20 cents a pound for bacon and 18 cents a pound for hams? (It should never be more than 1214 as a regular thing, and how many have ceased altogether to purchase this sert of food? All meats are high in price, but cured meats are much higher in proportion than other kinds. P. E. F. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24.

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- The Aldrich Finance bill, passed last winter, is a useful and commendable measure which will be of service in the affairs of the country. One of its immediate results, however, has been the creation of a tangle which gives Secretary Cortelyou a large measure of mental exercise. He has a lot of money which he can under that bill deposit in the banks of the country subject to certain conditions which are none too clearly stated. There ere more than 6,000 national banks in the country. Most of them are now making Mr. Cortelyou's life a burden to him by their efforts to get hold of some of the nation's money which he is authorized to deposit with such institutions. Even with strict obedience to the law there is not

enough to go, around and satisfy all. As a measure of convenience, if not of real necessity, a bill was passed during the time of the civil war by which internal revenue receipts were subject to deposit in national panks. This arrangement has adjusted tself, but the new provision for a similar deposit of customs receipts has excited a grand scramble among the bankers. All want the money to use in their business, and all want the distinction of standing as national depositories. The system of distribution is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. If he does not deposit his funds the market supply of money for business purposes is curtailed and the consequences are often serious. He cannot deposit with all, and the excluded bankers charge him with favoritism and assault nim with vials of wrath.

One thing is certain: Mr. Cortelyou will to whatever he thinks is right and wise for the best interests of the country, and all the vials of wrath that could be uncorked from Eastport to San Diego will not change his course by a hair's breadth. Seeking the pest and fairest solution of his puzzle, the Secretary has appointed a committee of experts to investigate and to report plans for the accomplishment of the best results with the least possible friction.

CREDIT TO GENERAL CURTIS. He Modified the Federal Law as to Capital

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In connection with your article of this morning on "The Penalty for Murder," permit me to state that the credit for the passage of the amendment to the Revised Statute United States which provides that the jury nay mitigate the penalty in from death to imprisonment for life is due persistent effort of General Newton Martin Curtis, member of the Fifty-second Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. General Curtis has made a study of capital punshment since August, 1861; he advocated its abolition throughout his whole term of set ice in the New York Legislature; and he first introduced his Federal bill in the Fifty-second Congress. It finally became a law on January 5, 1897, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Fisher, at which General Curtis lost one eye and was otherwise severely wounded.

In his fight for the passage of this law, the the experience of the last ten years, General Curtis was aided by the late Charles A. Dans fully as much as by any other person. Senaor Hoar was in accord with the principles of the bill and as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary took charge of its passage when it reached the Senate from the House. NEW YORK, May 25.

THE CHILD MIND. Results of an Investigation Into Infant Menta! Processes.

From the Nineteenth Century Of forty-eight children, says Stanley Hall, twenty believed the sun, moon and stars to live, sixteen thought flowers could feel, and fifteen that dolls would feel pain if burnt. The sky was found the chief field in which the children exercised their philosophic minds About three-quarters of them thought the world a plain with the sky like a bowl turned over it, sometimes believing that it was o thin texture that one could easily such thin texture that one could easily break through, though so large that much floor sweeping was necessary in heaven. The sun may enter the ground when it sets, but half the children thought that at night it rolls or flies away, or is blown, or walks, or God pulls it higher up out of sight, taking it up into heaven, according to some, putting it to bed, and even taking off its clothes and putting them on again in the morning, or again, it is believed to lie under the trees at night and the angels mind it. God, of whom children always hear so much, plays a very large part in these conceptions, and is made directly responsible for all cosmic phenomens. I hus thunder to these American children was God groaning or kicking or rolling barrels about, or turning a big handle, or grinding snow, or breaking something, or rattling a big hammer, while the lightning was due to God putting his finger out, or turning the gas on quick, or striking matches, or setting paper on fire. According to Boston children, God is a big, perhaps a blue man, to be seen in the sky, on the clouds, in church, or even in the streets. They declare that God comes to see them sometimes, and they have seen him enter the gate. He makes lamps, babies, dogs, trees, money, &c., and the angels work for him. He looks like a priest or a teacher or papa, and the children like to be God. His house in the sky may be made of stone or brick; birds, children and Santa Claus live with God.

Birds and beasts, their food and their break through, though so large that much

of stone or brick; birds, children and Santa Claus live with God.

Birds and beasts, their food and their furniture, as Burnham points out, all talk to children; when the dew is on the grass it to children; when the dew is on the grass is crying," the stars are candles or lamps, perhaps cinders from God's stove, butterfiles are flying pansies, icicles are Christmas candy. Children have imaginary play-brothers and sisters and friends, with whom they talk. Sometimes God talks with them. Even the prosiest things are vivified; the tracks of dirty feet on the floor are flowers; a creaking chair talks; the shoemaker's nails are children whom he is driving to school.

Decoration Day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No pages of a nation's history are more interesting to its people than those which record the brave deeds of its soldiery, and no nation on the face of the earth has established so beautiful a custom as that which is contemplated by Decoration Day, the strewing of spring flowers over the graves of her departed warriors. May the full meaning of the day come to us with all its solemnity, with all its beauty and with the pairiotic lesson it presents.

While the Carnation League of America has firmly established a McKinley day, its broader object and purpose are to instil into the hearts and minds of the people a desire for a real patriotic observance of all of our national days. The "creed" of the league, which is as follows, can be subscribed to by every dweller under the flag: "Belleving that the future greatness of my coun-

try can best be assured by a growth of good citizenship among all the people, and that good citi-zenship may be promoted by keeping fresh in our hearts and minds the best traditions of our country. and that this can, in a measure, be accomplished by a proper observance of all of our national days, I charge myself from this time forward to give thoughtful consideration to the patriotic lesson presented by each such day and to endeavor to have others do the same."

The base of good citizenship is patriotism, and

patriotism feeds and grows upon local traditions, historic events and the memory of noble lives nobly In the observance of each of our national days as they come, may we adopt the text of the Holy ook, which says "This day shall be unto me for

DATTON, Obio, May 25. Choice of a Summer Resort. We've weighed respective merits Of mountains versus shore,

Have read full many score. The woods of Maine have called us, The Jersey surf has boomed, The Adirondack beauties

The Jamestown Exposition Has beckened to its courts And tourist trips have charmed us Te distant foreign ports.

Then after meditations

Invitingly have loomed.

Of all the roads that fork, in little old New York.

LEWIS G. REYNOLDS.

THE SCRAMBLE OF THE BANKS. THE DEMOCRATS OF THE SOUTH.

Growing Perception of Their Power. Their Duty, Their Political Resources

From the Charlottesville Daily Progress. The average, Southern newspaper con-tinues to preach the doctrine of forty years ctrine which originally relegated the South to a back seat and has kept it there ever since. The conventional theory still is, or seems to be, that the Democracy of our section must bear itself as humbly as it did in 1870, dodging observation, concealing its geographical identity, doing all the work. furnishing all the votes that count, and finding all needful compensation in the thought that the Northern Democrats appreciate their services. It does not seem to have occurred to a large number of our esteemed contemporaries that a new generation has succeeded side of the Potomac; that the sectional prejudices, apprehensions, suspicions and animosities bequeathed to the country by the civi war and the still darker episode of reconstruction lie buried in the graves of those who nursed them; that we live under a new dispensation and have inherited a new

In this respect the South is far behind the North, for while we still imagine ourselves the objects of Northern distrust and fear, the fact is that we are objects of Northern interest and friendly expectation. The South has come to be regarded as the stronghold of Anglo-Saxon civilization, the citadel of ar nperturbable conservatism, and the exemplar of a wholesome, normal and clean h prosperity; and Northern men are free to cknowledge that a people who have erected such an impressive monument of social and aterial greatness can safely be trusted in the field of political constructive design.

But we present the grotesque spectacle in national politics of the strong submitting to the weak, the important waiting on the in-significant, the rich playing lackey to the poor. The South has nine-tenths of the brains and character and courage of the Democratic party. The South casts practically all the party's votes, whether in the national Legis lature or the Electoral College. The North looks to us for leadership, recognizes our righ and honestly believes in our ability to lead. Yet here we are, waiting for the Wise Men of the East to furnish us with opinions, listening at the keyholes of Tammany Hall for wisdom deploring every tendency toward domination by the section which ought to dominate, and abjectly willing as ever to take the dust of the procession and sit below the salt at table Northern men contemplate us with wender. What we shall have to think of ourselves some time later on is a very different matter.

No Instructed Belegations.

From the Richmond News Leader. All Virginians will be interested in the edi-torial letter concerning political conditions in this State taken from THE SUN and printed elsewhere to-day. telligent observer from outside after persona ontact and observation. We hope the opinions expressed in this

letter are accurate. Whatever may be the feeling of the majority of the Democrats of Virginia toward Mr. Bryan or their opinion of his strength as a nominee for the Presidency, there can be no sense in sending a delegation from this State instructed for him. In fact, we doubt whether the most enthusiastic Bryan men here would favor such action. If Mr. Bryan is the best mar to lead the party next year, and if that facis ascertained after consultation with Democrats from every State in the Union and sideration of other men who may be suggested, our delegates should be free to vote for him. On the other hand, if they become convinced that some other man will be a stronger nominee they should be free to act according to their judgment. This is a time when the very best wisdom and courage of the party are needed, not only for the party itself but for the country. The nearer the Democratic party approaches the appearance of extinction the more insolent and aggressive the Republicans will be in assailing he rights of the States, which involve the rights and liberties of every citizen and the importance that the Democrats if they do not win next year shall at least prove that they constitute a formidable force to which all opponents of centralization of power may rally with confidence. It is not a time for small or sharp politics or for the surrender of opportunity for the sake of loyalty to a man or a name, for the gratification of any individual vanity or the promotion of any individual ambitions or interests.

Virginia is in position to take the lead in this matter. She used to breed men strong and show the way to victory or to battle so well fought and defeat so honorable that great results were won and the final consequences were even better than immediate victory We think she has some of the same breed left She should declare herself now through her newspapers and representative men, and decisively and officially at the earliest possible moment, for a strong and free delegation to the next Democratic national convention The South should go there not tied ignomini ously and impotently to the coattail of any man, however respected or beloved he may be but ready to throw her weight as the wel fare of the party and the country, after intelligent and courageous study, may appear to

It is too early for the State of Virginia or the South to commit themselves to any man. It will be too early the day before the national convention meets. At the convention, and after opinions have been freely exchanged. he conditions in the various sections have been thoroughly investigated and the merits of candidates or possible nominees have been fully discussed, will be the time to decide.

The Man Who Can Get More Votes Than Bryan.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. can see the situation only the one way that it will take all the Democrats who went astray in 1896, and a good many Republicans besides, to win next year, and hence we but echo Mr. Bryan himself when we say that if the party can find a man who is likely to get more votes than he is likely to get, it should nominate that man. We have an entire year to look about u

and to consider this question in all its bearings and belongings. We should not only consider it carefully, prayerfully and dis passionately, but as the friends and not the enemies of Mr. Bryan; for the reason that Mr. Bryan and his friends can defeat anything the party does, or attempts to do. is not agreeable to themselves. This is a simple fact. On the threshold we concede it

John-W. Daniel in Virginia

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. complimentary notice of Daniel and any honors that may be bestowed upon him or are proposed to be bestowed are appreciated by Virginia and the South. The people of his State believe in him and know that he is worthy of any honors a nation can offer, and of his ability the whole country knows. There is no position in the gift of the nation that he would not worthily fil

Drew the Wrong Concinsion. From La Vulgarisation Scientifique.

The sting of an ant, as everybody knows b experience, is a very disagreeable thing. It is generally believed that the irritation is due to formic sold, and within the last few years a doctor of Lyons, accepting this belief, has been advising the use of alkaline formiates to counteract the effects of fatigue, his theory being that anis owe their indefallgable energy to the presence of this acid in their organism

It is never advisable, however, to draw conclusions from arguments, more or less capable of refutation, which are advanced in support of ticular theory, for it has been shown recently by M. Forel that out of 8,000 known varieties of the ant only a very few (those of the lamponotic sub-variety) have glands containing formic acid.
All the others are either stingless or possess a venom other than formic acid.

To fue Epiron of Twa Sur-Sir: Jim Eggs is a cobbler on Degraw street, Brooklyn. Can he come in?

NEW YORK, May 26.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

The New Law May Add 852,000,000 to a

Grateful Country's Burden. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Commissioner Warner reports that already 185,000 applications for pensions have been filed under the recent service pension law. He estimates that 300,000 applications in all will be received. As the pensions authorized range from \$144 to \$240 a year, we may consider \$175, probably, as a moderate average. That would make an annual total of

What becomes of the estimate, then, given out in Congress that the law would make an increase of only \$15,000,000? Is it not a fact that in every instance the expenditures under our pension laws have been larger than estimated? As the annual appropriation for pensions stands pretty steadily at \$140,000,000, the new law will swell the sum to the enormous total of nearly \$200,000,000 next year.

All honor to the brave men who offered themselves to the Government to save the Union. The United States has been generous to its veteran soldiers beyond all precedent in history. But men fought for country, not for pensions. There is a wise limit surely somewhere, and multitudes of our best citi zens felt that that limit had been reached, and that so long as the annual appropriation stood firmly at \$140,000,000 no further grants should be made. Members of Congress are deluged with appeals and perhaps imagine that the nation is clamorous for more pensions, while the overwhelming majority of the people are at home quietly pursuing their several tasks; their voices are not heard, their judgments are not expressed. The positive demand makes an impression, not the nega-

Thus our lawmakers do not always see in true perspective the sentiments of the Amer-ican people. It is my humble judgment as a lifelong Republican, who has voted from the time of Lincoln down, that the service pension law was unwise at this time and should have been deferred until the annual appropriation declined to a lower level. JOHN K. SEDGWICE.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 24. RED TAPE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Serious Allegations Against the Existing Conditions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The public school system, with its constantly changing rules and regulations and its rapidly increasing demands, is making it impossible for people in even moderate circumstances to educate their children in such a way that they may earn a living by their brains. The first three or four years of school life have so much unnecessary trash mingled with a little useful work that a child is scarcely fitted to enter a grammar school before 12 or 14. Each subject is lengthened out over such a period that before receiving a very ordinary practical education the child of any but a rich man or one who has at least an income of \$2,500 is compelled to go to work to earn its own living.

According to the last rules and regulations passed by our illustrious Board of Regents no matter how competent or bright a pupi s he must study each subject so many weeks with so many recitations a week before ar

is he must study each subject so many weeks with so many recitations a week before an examination paper is accepted. Many parents whose children learn readily are able to help them prepare some subjects at home so that they can pass far better examinations than others who have studied the same subjects in school for a longer period, and they will understand the subject better than others, but the regents will not allow it.

Last September in sending out the syllabus on bookkeeping, for example, no word was sent to the high schools saying how long the study was to be continued. The result was that in January many pupils took examinations in different subjects, bookkeeping, French, geometry, &c., and those of whom I have knowledge all passed creditably, none less than 91 and many 35 or 96. But the affidavit acknowledged but one term of study, and after several weeks the papers all came back cancelled merely because the pupils had studied only half time.

What merchant in employing a bookkeeper or stenographer would not rather have one who was bright and quick enough to master the subject and pass an examination with honors at the end of five months than one who studied a year and had less than 90?

That, however, is not the main point: it is that the course should be made possible for those who could take the examinations no matter when or how they study, and give below the subject and the set of the credit for their work. Many a child who is well fitted to make a teacher and needs to earn his own living through this will be compelled to give up all hope of foilowing the business for which he is best intend and to take up an uncongenial employment and leave the positions which relowing the business for which he is hest fitted and to take up an uncongenial em-ployment and leave the positions which require brain work to those who have no need to work—all because the school system is being narrowed down so that only the rich can keep their children in the class rooms long enough to fit them for anything but labor with the hands.

New YORK, May 25.

Density of Population in the Great Cities. Of the world's great cities Paris has the greatest number of inhabitants per acre. For its 2,731,000 inhabitants an area of only 19,278 acres is available, so that each acre has 142

Berlin is almost as thickly populated, inasmuch as its city ground (now almost entirely built up) comprises only 15,568 acres, and in this space 2,034,000 people live, or 131 to each

The conditions are considerably better in London, where 4.536,000 people live in an area of 75,370 acres, or 60 to the acre. Vienna has only 39 inhabitants per acre. the city ground comprising 42,503 acres and

the population being 1,675,000. Of the great cities New York has the smallest ratio of population to the acre. Its 3,716, 000 inhabitants have an area of 203,866 acres (by far the largest city territorially in the world), so that there are 18 people to an acre.

Senator La Follette's Sheepskin From the Washington Herald

Senator La Follette is a graduate of the Wiscon-sin University, but he came perilously near not being. Although a painstaking and earnest student and enjoying the respect alike of the faculty and the student body, he never stood high in his classes. On final examination he fell slightly below the mark prescribed for graduation.

an interstate collegiate oratorical contest, thereby bringing glory and renown to the great institution At that time the university had as it president John Bascom, than whom this country has produced no more profound philosopher of broadly learned man generally. President Bas-com called the faculty together and made a figh for young La Follette. He pointed out that while La Follette's examination showed that he was a ie deficient in some branches of the curriculum and that thus his average was not up to the arbitra: standard prescribed, he was still one of the bardest working students ever at the university, had re-flected credit upon the institution in the big oratorical contest, and would continue to do so to vote, reversed its decision against La Follette and granted him a diploma. In a sense, therefore, Mr. La Follette has made

no speech in all his career that has won him a prize more highly valued at the time than that in the interstate oratorical contest.

The Business of Baseball. From the Century.

The game as nationally organized is divided into major and minor baseball. This is a distinction which prevails between the players professionally and also between the financial promoters in their understandings with one another—it is both a professional and a commercial division. The two major leagues, the National and the American, are each an association of clubs for properties, in the financial views which employ the star players of the country and handle them according to the business methods made necessary by metropolitademands. On the other hand, the multitude of minor leagues, also composed of professional players, provide the best that can be afforded by crowds of the second and third magnitude. There are about thrity-three baseball leagues, and altogether they furnish the regular series of games to 250 cities and towns in the United States and Canadafor Canada has become a part of us in this respect, and crosses our borders regularly to give us pitched battles. A season's payroll for these players amounts appreximately to \$4,000,000

In the Days of Alexander. Alexander had just named a city for his horse, "It was cheaper than naming the horse," he re-tarked sententiously.

It was plain he had played a sure thing-